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10/645,479	08/22/2003	Jin-hyung Kim	1293.1809	8719
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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER KASSA, HILINA S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/645,479	Applicant(s) KIM, JIN-HYUNG	
	Examiner Hilina S. Kassa	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/21/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment and the IDS submitted on 11/16/2007 and 11/21/2007 have been acknowledged.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11 and 14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Applicant's arguments, filed 11/16/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-4 under Inoguchi et al. (US Patent Number 7,107,058 B2) and Kimimori (Japanese Publication Number 2002-057741 B2) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Fritz et al. (US Patent Number 7,324,226 B2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

5. Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-12 and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Fritz et al. (US Patent Number 7,324,226 B2).

(1) regarding claim 1:

As shown in figures 4 and 5, Fritz et al. disclose a method of informing a user about a print error of a printer that performs a wireless printing operation using a wireless printer server (402, 403, figure 4; column 5, lines 56-63; note that during a printing process if the ACL connection is broken, a message gets generated and sent to the user), comprising:

(a) determining whether data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than a predetermined period during the wireless printing operation (column 5, lines 35-44; note that 510 in figure 5 is a timer that is set to implement the messages sent between the print server and the printer. And it closes connection when the timer expires);

(b) requesting and receiving wireless communication information on the wireless printer server upon determining that the data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than the predetermined period (column 5, lines 35-41; note that frequent life messages get sent to the printer server in a predetermined time period);

(c) determining whether a link state or a link quality of a wireless communication is good by analyzing the received wireless communication information (column 5, lines 56-60; note that the ACL communication gets analyzed in order to determine if the signal is bad);

(d) generating print error information regarding the communication between the wireless printer server and a host when the link state or the link quality of the wireless communication is bad (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication); and

(e) reporting the print error information to the user (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the message gets reported to user).

(2) regarding claim 2:

Fritz et al. further disclose the method of claim 1, wherein (c) comprises: (c1) determining whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state after (b) (column 6, lines 44-45; note that the responding device 604 in figure 6, is arranged for responding upon a connection request thus is considered as an on state); and (c2) determining whether the link quality is in good condition to smoothly perform the wireless communication when the link state of the wireless communication is in the on state (column 6, lines 44-47; note that a connection gets established whether it is successful or not), wherein if the link state of the wireless communication is in an off state in (c1) or the link quality is in a bad condition to smoothly perform the wireless communication in (c2), (d) is performed (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Fritz et al. further disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the link state information and the link quality information on the wireless communication are generated as the print error information in (d) (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication which is also considered as an error information).

(4) regarding claim 5:

Fritz et al. further disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the print error information is displayed on a display screen of the printer or is printed in (e) (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the message gets displayed on the screen of the PC).

(5) regarding claim 6:

As shown in figures 4 and 5, Fritz et al. disclose an apparatus for informing a user about a print error of a printer that performs a wireless printing operation using a wireless printer server (402, 403, figure 4; column 5, lines 56-63; note that during a printing process if the ACL connection is broken, a message gets generated and sent to the user), the apparatus comprising:

a data receiving detection unit to detect whether data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than a predetermined period during the wireless printing operation and to output a detection result (column 5, lines 35-44; note that 510 in figure 5 is a timer that is set to implement the messages sent between the print server and the printer. And it closes connection when the timer expires);

a communication information request unit to request the wireless communication information on the wireless printer server in response to the detection result and to output a requested result (column 5, lines 35-41; note that frequent life messages get sent to the printer server in a predetermined time period);

a communication information analysis unit to analyze a link state or a link quality of the wireless communication by receiving the wireless communication information from the wireless printer server and to output an analysis result (column 5, lines 56-60; note that the ACL communication gets analyzed in order to determine if the signal is bad);

an error information generation unit to generate print error information based on the analysis result and to output the print error information (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication); and

an error information informing unit to report the print error information to the user (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the message gets reported to user).

(6) regarding claim 7:

Fritz et al. further disclose the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the communication information analysis unit comprises: a link on detection unit to detect whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state and to output a detection result (column 6, lines 44-45; note that the responding device 604 in figure 6, is arranged for responding upon a connection request thus is considered as an on state); and a link

quality measurement unit to measure the link quality with a sensitivity of communication between the wireless server printer and a host in response to the detection result and to output a measurement result (column 6, lines 44-47; note that a connection gets established whether it is successful or not), wherein the error information generation unit generates the print error information based on the detection result or the measurement result (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication).

(7) regarding claim 8:

Fritz et al. further disclose the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the error information generation unit generates the link state information and the link quality information on the wireless communication as the print error information (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication which is also considered as an error information).

(8) regarding claim 10:

Fritz et al. further disclose the apparatus of claim 6, wherein the error information informing unit displays the print error information on a display screen of the printer or prints the print error information (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the message gets displayed on the screen of the PC).

(9) regarding claim 11:

Fritz et al. further disclose a method, comprising: determining, during a printing operation, whether data to be printed on a wireless network printer is not received for more than a predetermined period of time (column 5, lines 35-44; note that 510 in figure 5 is a timer that is set to implement the messages sent between the print server and the printer. And it closes connection when the timer expires);

and generating and reporting print error information regarding a communication between a wireless network printer server and a computer when data is not received for more than the predetermined period of time (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication).

(10) regarding claim 12:

Fritz et al. further disclose the method of claim 11, further comprising: determining whether a link quality and a link state of the communication are both good (column 7, lines 4-12; note that once the communication is established print data gets sent and the printer starts to process), wherein the print error information is not generated and transmitted when the link quality and the link state are both good (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the error message gets displayed for the user when there is a bad connection i.e. there is no error message necessary if connection is good).

(11) regarding claim 14:

Fritz et al. further disclose a machine-readable medium that provides instructions, which, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising: determining, during a printing operation, whether data to be printed on a wireless network printer is not received for more than a predetermined period of time (column 5, lines 35-44; note that 510 in figure 5 is a timer that is set to implement the messages sent between the print server and the printer. And it closes connection when the timer expires); and generating and reporting print error information regarding a communication between a wireless network printer server and a computer when data is not received for more than the predetermined period of time (column 5, lines 56-60; note that when the ACL communication is broken, a message gets generated regarding the communication).

(12) regarding claim 15:

Fritz et al. further disclose The machine-readable medium of claim 14, wherein the instructions cause the machine to perform operations further comprising: determining whether a link quality and a link state of the communication are both good (column 7, lines 4-12; note that once the communication is established print data gets sent and the printer starts to process), wherein in the print error information is not generated and transmitted when the link quality and the link state are both good (column 5, lines 60-63; note that the error message gets displayed for the user when there is a bad connection i.e. there is no error message necessary if connection is good).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fritz et al. (US Patent Number 7,324,226 B2) as applied to claims 1 and 6 above, and further in view of Inoguchi et al. (US Patent Number 7,107,058 B2).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Fritz et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d).

However, Inoguchi et al. disclose wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d) (column 6, lines 50-62; note that when there is a failure, the channel information and service center information gets printed).

Fritz et al. and Inoguchi et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skilled in the art wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d). The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to effectively analyze the problem and for better monitoring the system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fritz et al. with Inoguchi et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

(2) regarding claim 9:

Fritz et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the error information generation unit further generates a print date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed.

However, Inoguchi et al. disclose wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d) (column 6, lines 50-62; note that when there is a failure, the channel information and service center information gets printed).

Fritz et al. and Inoguchi et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and Internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d). The

suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to effectively analyze the problem. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fritz et al. with Inoguchi et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

8. Claims 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fritz et al. (US Patent Number 7,324,226 B2) as applied to claims 11 and 14 above, and further in view of Nakajima et al. (Japanese Publication Number 2002-229761)

(1) regarding claim 13:

Fritz et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio.

However, Nakajima et al. teach wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio (paragraph [0034], lines 1-8; note that in S13 the receiving sensitivity of the wireless communication is measured).

Fritz et al. and Nakajima et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to efficiently control and

detect the error rate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fritz et al. with Nakajima et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

(2) regarding claim 16:

Fritz et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio.

However, Nakajima et al. teach wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio (paragraph [0034], lines 1-8; note that in S13 the receiving sensitivity of the wireless communication is measured).

Fritz et al. and Nakajima et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art wherein the link quality denotes a sensitivity of the communication, which can be measured using a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been in order to efficiently control and detect the error rate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fritz et al. with Nakajima et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ohta (US Patent Number 6,980,319 B2) discloses a remote printing system that allows one user to ultimately send a hard copy to another via a portable digital device such as a cellular phone.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Hilina Kassa whose telephone number is (571) 270-1676.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins could be reached at (571) 272- 7406.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks


Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.


Twyler Lamb Haskins
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Hilina Kassa

February 13, 2008

